

MA072229

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN SHOHOLA CREEK, PIKE COUNTY

**PENNSYLVANIA** 

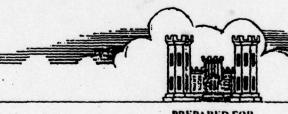
### SHOHOLA MARSH DAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

NDI -PA 00412 PA DER 52-158 DDC

PEGETURE

AUG 6 1979



PREPARED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

FEBRUARY 1979

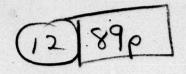
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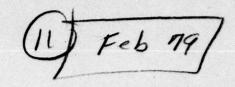
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### **DELAWARE RIVER BASIN**

Name of Dam: Shohola Marsh Dam
County & State: Pike County, Pennsylvania
Inventory Number: PA 00412

(15) DACW31-79-C-\$\$10

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



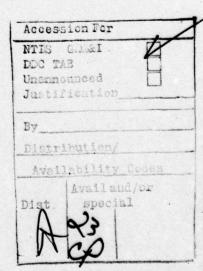
National Dom Inspection Program.
Shohola Marsh Dam (NDI-PA 00412, PA
DER 52-158) Delaware River Basin,
Shohola Creek, Pike County. Pennsylvania.

Phase I Inspection Report.

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC. JUSTIN & COURTNEY DIVISION

For:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, MD 21203



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### PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected, and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

### PHASE I REPORT

### NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Shohola Marsh Dam
State Located: Pennsylvania
County Located: Pike
Stream: Shohola Creek Coordinates: Latitudes 41<sup>0</sup>23.4' Longitude 74<sup>0</sup>58.2'
Date of Inspection: November 22, 1978

ASSESSMENT

Shohola Marsh Dam is a concrete gravity structure which impounds a 1137 acre lake at normal pool elevation. Construction of the dam was completed in July, 1968. Shohola Marsh Reservoir is owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and is used as a wildlife habitat.

Based on visual observations made during the field inspection, the dam appears to be in good condition. The dam is classified as a "high!" hazard structure which indicates there is potential for extensive property damage and possible loss of life in the event of a dam failure.

Examination of the results of the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses indicates that the existing spillway system is able to pass approximately 63 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without being overtopped. It appears the spillways are designed for heads less than those associated with the PMF. Negative pressures on the downstream face of the spillway would develop for discharges exceeding approximately 30 percent of the PMF. For discharges in excess of 50 percent of the PMF, cavitation may occur.

Stability analyses of the spillway system and the non-overflow portion of the dam reveal that the resultant of forces falls outside the middle third of the base for loadings associated with 1.) Normal and 5 kips per square foot (ksf) ice load, 2.) PMF, 3.) Water to the top of dam, 4.) PMF.

Further detailed stability, hydrologic and hydraulic studies should be performed to determine if remedial measures are necessary at this time.

Applicated

A flood warning system should be developed and implemented because of the downstream population areas which are subject to flooding during periods of high precipitation.

O'BRIENA CHE ENGINEERS, INC.
JUSTING OF THE DIVISION

PROFESSIONAL

WILLM. HEISER

Will M. Heisel NP. 6026E

Vice-President

Pennsylvania Registration # 006926-E

Date: 3/15/79

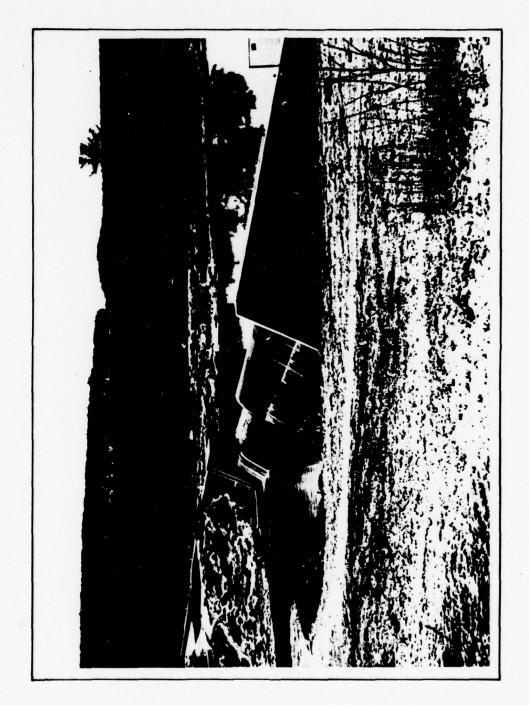
Date: 11 Apr 79

APPROVED BY

G. K. WITHERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

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OVERVIEW SHOHOLA FALLS DAM, PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM SHOHOLA MARSH RESERVOIR NATIONAL ID #PA 00412 DER #52-158

### SECTION 1

### PROJECT INFORMATION

### 1.1 General

- a. <u>Authority</u>. The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. <u>Purpose</u>. The purpose of this inspection is to evaluate the structural and hydraulic conditions of the Shohola Marsh Dam and appurtenant structures, and to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

### 1.2 Description of Project

a. <u>Dam and Appurtenances</u>. (From information supplied by the Department of Environmental Resources, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.) Shohola Marsh Reservoir has a concrete gravity dam approximately 800 feet long, with a maximum height of 34 feet. In order to utilize the lake at different surface levels, a combination of spillway openings has been provided.

The base of the dam is seated in rock a minimum depth of 2 feet. Because of fractures prevalent in the rock foundation, a grout curtain is provided along the upstream edge of the base of the dam.

The gravity overflow sections have a maximum height of approximately 25 feet with a base width, at this height, of 23 feet. The overflow sections are formed in an ogee shape. An energy dissipating roller bucket with an 8 foot radius is provided at the toe of the ogee sections. A 25-foot long basin is provided beyond the end of the roller bucket. The end of the basin slopes upward on a 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical (1.5H:1V) slope in the direction of flow and is covered with a 2-foot blanket of riprap.

The non-overflow sections of the dam have a 3-foot top width. The upstream face batter varies from 1H:5V to 1H:20V. The downstream face slope varies from 1H:1.7V to 1H:4V.

At the right end of the concrete dam an earth fill embankment (maximum height 12 feet) is used to tie into the original ground. This fill has a 20 foot top width and side slopes of 3H:1V. A cut-off trench is extended into the rock foundation and the grout curtain is extended into this region.

The reservoir can be drawn down by means of a 3 foot wide by 4 foot high sluice gate located in the overflow section. The invert of this opening is Elev. 1140.0. The discharge from the sluice gate flows onto the roller bucket at the toe of the overflow section. Stop logs and a trash rack are provided upstream of the sluice gate.

- b. Location. Shohola Marsh Reservoir was constructed across Shohola Creek at a point approximately 1000 feet south of the U.S. #6 (Roosevelt Highway) crossing of Shohola Creek in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania. The site is approximately 13 miles east of Hawley, Pennsylvania and 10 miles west of Milford, Pennsylvania. The dam site is shown on USGS Quadrangle entitled, "Shohola, PA.-N.Y." at coordinates N41<sup>o</sup>23.4', W74<sup>o</sup>58.2'. A regional location plan of Shohola Marsh Reservoir is enclosed as Plate 1, Appendix E.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. The dam is classified as an "Intermediate" size dam based on its storage capacity of 13,000 Ac. Ft.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. The dam is classified as a "High" hazard structure. This is based on the potential in the event of failure for extensive property damage and possible loss of life. A number of homes are located within the flood plain approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles downstream of the structure.
- e. <u>Ownership</u>. The dam is owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. All correspondence should be sent to Pennsylvania Game Commission, Mr. Glenn L. Bowers, Executive Director, South Office Building, P.O. Box 1567, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17120
- f. Purpose of Dam. The reservoir is used by the Pennsylvania Game Commission as a wild life habitat.
- g. Design and Construction History. The application to construct Shohola Marsh Dam was submitted on November 15, 1966, by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The "Report Upon the Application of the Pennsylvania Game Commission" was prepared on February 8, 1967, by the State of Pennsylvania. The permit to construct Shohola Marsh Dam was issued by the State of Pennsylvania on February 14, 1967.

Construction began on May 17, 1967. Correspondence located in the Department of Environmental Resources (DER) files indicates that it took 8 months to complete the first 20% of construction and only 6 additional months to complete the job. Foundation rock excavation was the item which caused the slow progress during the first 8 months of construction. The dam was officially completed July 31, 1968.

h. Normal Operating Procedures. The reservoir is normally maintained at Elevation 1154.0. By removing stop logs in the service spillway, the reservoir

can be lowered to Elevation 1151.0. By use of the 3 foot wide by 4 foot high sluice gate the impoundment can be lowered to Elevation 1140.0. The hoist for the sluice gate is located on the service bridge. The reservoir is lowered periodically to grow crops for water fowl feeding.

### Pertinent Data 1.3

(From information supplied by Pennsylvania PER & USGS)

a.	Drainage Area (sq. miles)	54.0
b.	Discharge at Dam Site (cis)  Max. known flood at dam site Elev. 1158.0 2,770 in 1972 Gated Spillway capacity at normal pool Elev. 1154.0 200 Gated Spillway capacity at maximum pool Elev. 1165.0 277 Ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool Elev. 1165.0 21,140	? (Agnes)
C.	Elevation (Feet, USGS Datum) Service spillway with stop logs removed Service spillway (normal pool) Lower emergency spillway Upper emergency spillway Top of dam Reservoir drain invert Service bridge floor Streambed at centerline of dam Maximum tailwater	1151.0 1154.0 1158.0 1163.0 1165.0 1140.0 1165.0 1138.0 1150.0±
d.	Reservoir (miles) Length of maximum pool Length of normal pool Fetch at normal pool	4.1 3.2 1.0
е.	Storage (Acre-Feet) Normal pool, Elev. 1154.0 Lower emergency spillway, Elev. 1158.0 Upper emergency spillway, Elev.1163.0 Top of dam, Elev.1165.0	12,610 17,270 23,450 26,450
f.	Reservoir Surface (Acres) Normal pool, Elev. 1154.0 Lower emergency spillway, Elev.1158.0 Upper emergency spillway, Elev.1163.0 Top of Dam, Elev.1165.0	1,137 1,230 1,340 1,380

g. Dam

Type Concrete Gravity

Length

800 Ft.

Height

34 Ft. (maximum)

Top width Side Slope 3 Ft. non-overflow sections Refer to section 1.2.a

Grout curtain

Full length of dam to 40 feet below structure

### h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel Does not apply to this site

i. Spillway

3)

1) Type

Concrete truncated ogee weir (with

stoplogs) 24.0 Ft. 1151.0

Crest elevation

Length of weir

Concrete ogee weir 68.0 Ft.

1154.0 Normal Pool

Type
 Length of weir
 Crest elevation

Type Length of weir Crest elevation Concrete ogee weir

100.0 Ft.

1158.0 Lower Emergency Spillway

4) Type
Length of weir
Crest elevation

Concrete square edge weir

125.0 Ft.

1163.0 Upper Emergency Spillway

j. Regulating Outlets
Reservoir Drain

3 Ft. horizontal by 4 Ft. vertical sluice gate

### **ENGINEERING DATA**

### 2.1 Design

- a. <u>Data Available</u>. A summary of engineering data on Shohola Marsh Reservoir is presented on the checklist attached as Appendix A. Principal documents obtained from DER containing pertinent data used for this report are as follows.
  - 1. "Application", "Report Upon the Application", and "Permit" to construct Shohola Marsh Dam, DER, 1966-1967.
  - 2. "Tabulation of Bids" to construct Shohola Marsh Dam issued March 29, 1967.
  - "Construction Progress Reports" prepared by Mr. Frederick Futchko, Project Engineer, Dam Section, Gannett Fleming Corddry and Carpenter, Inc. from, May 31, 1967, through August 7, 1968.
  - 4. "Application for Permit to Draw Dam or Other Body of Water in Accordance with the Act of December 15, 1959" and approval of same for Shohola Marsh Reservoir.
  - 5. Photographs made during construction and at the final inspection.
  - Complete set of construction drawings.

Note: Design data is not available.

b. <u>Design Features</u>. The principal design features for the structure are shown on the drawings enclosed in Appendix E as Plates 1 through 6. A description of the features is discussed in Section 1.2.a.

### 2.2 Construction

Based on the documentation in the DER files and the construction drawings, supplemented by discussion with the Owner's representative, it is concluded that the dam was constructed as designed. Gannett Fleming Corddry and Carpenter Inc. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was the designer and construction manager. Burly Construction Corporation, Hewitt, New Jersey, was the contractor.

### 2.3 Operation Data

There are no formal operating procedures for the dam. A 24-foot length of the service spillway varies in elevation between Elev. 1151.0 and Elev. 1154.0 with the placing or removing of stop logs. Minimum flow requirements are maintained through the 3-foot horizontal by 4-foot vertical reservoir drain gate which has an invert elevation of 1140.0

### 2.4 Evaluation

- a. <u>Availability</u>. All engineering data reproduced in this report and studied for this investigation were provided by DER and supplemented by conversations with the Owner's representative.
- b. Adequacy. The entire design folder is not available for review. Reasonably accurate stability analyses were made using the information provided by DER. The drawings are legible and complete, and the dam appears to be constructed in general conformance with the drawings.

### **VISUAL INSPECTION**

### 3.1 Findings

- a. General. The observations and comments of the field inspection team are in the checklist which is Appendix B of this report. The appearance of the facility indicates that the dam and its appurtenances were constructed in accordance with the drawings. They are well maintained and in good condition. No underwater areas were inspected.
- b. <u>Dam.</u> Some hairline cracking of the concrete was noted. There were no significant indications or evidence observed of distortions in vertical or horizontal alignment or grade that would indicate movement of the dam. The sixth section of the dam from the right abutment bows out slightly in the downstream face from the rest of the dam. This may have been due to the arrangement of formwork during construction.
- c. Appurtenant Structures. A railing was broken on the stairs to the service bridge. The Game Commission representative assured us this would be welded. The service bridge platform has a difference in elevation of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in adjoining portions of the concrete floor. The floor may have been poured that way during construction.
- d. Reservoir. Reconnaissance of the reservoir disclosed no evidence of significant siltation, slope instability, or other features that would significantly affect the storage capacity of the reservoir. The slopes on the perimeter of the reservoir are mild and well vegetated.
- e. <u>Downstream Conditions</u>. Approximately 60 yards downstream of the dam the flow drops over Shohola Falls which is about 40 feet high. U.S. route 6 crosses over the creek about 1,000 feet downstream of the dam. The highway bridge offers no restriction to flow because the creek is in a deep gorge and clearance for the bridge is at least 70 feet. From the falls to approximately 1-1/4 miles downstream of the falls, the creek flows through a deep gorge on a slope in excess of 4%. In the event of failure, the next 9 miles would be the potential damage region. The channel gradient is approximately 0.7% in this reach. Slopes are vegetated, generally stable, and in good condition.

### 3.2 Evaluation

No serious deficiencies were observed during the Phase I Visual Inspection.

### OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

### 4.1 Procedures

The Pennsylvania Game Commission has written operating procedures which are covered in Section 1.2.h. Normal operating procedures for this structure do not require a dam tender.

### 4.2 Maintenance of the Dam

The dam is maintained by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Normal maintenance is reported to consist of keeping the spillways free of all debris, keeping vegetation cut in the vicinity of the dam, and constantly being alert for possible deterioration of the structure.

### 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The operating facilities are maintained by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Normal maintenance is reported to consist of annually creosoting the service spillway stop logs and cleaning and lubricating the reservoir drain gate system. The Game Commission has written maintenance procedures.

### 4.4 Warning System in Effect

There is no formal warning system or procedure established to be followed during periods of exceedingly heavy rainfall. However, it is understood that a representative of the Game Commission is always in the vicinity and available to warn downstream residents of impending high flows.

### 4.5 Evaluation

The operation and maintenance procedures are satisfactory for the Shohola Marsh Reservoir. A formal warning system should be implemented because of the possibility of loss of life and significant property damage downstream in the event of a failure of the structure.

The representative of the Game Commission told us that the reservoir drain gate is operated on a regular schedule. He would have operated the gate hoist, but he did not have the crank for the hoist with him.

The dam is accessible under all weather conditions for inspection and emergency action.

### HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY

### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data. The original design information is limited to statements in the Application Report dated February 8, 1967.

Shohola Marsh Reservoir's watershed is about 12 miles long and averages about 5 miles wide, with a total drainage area of 54 square miles. Elevations range from 2000 to 1154 at normal reservoir level. The slope of the watershed adjacent to the reservoir is about 10 percent. The watershed is nearly 100 percent wooded. Portions of the watershed are State Game Lands and State Forests while the balance of the watershed is open to private development. The runoff characteristics of the watershed may undergo change in the future as a result of private development.

The spillway was designed to have a maximum discharge of 21,950 cfs., the "C" curve criterion for this drainage area as specified by DER.

- b. Experience Data. Rainfall and water level records are not kept for this dam. The Game Commission representative said that during Tropical Storm Agnes (June, 1972), the water reached elevation 1158.0, the crest of the lower emergency spillway. This corresponds to a discharge of approximately 2,800 cfs (assuming the stoplogs were in place).
- c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. On the day of the inspection, there were no indications that the spillways of the dam would be obstructed, or would not operate satisfactorily in the event of a storm.
- d. Overtopping Potential. The PMF hydrograph was routed through the reservoir with the starting water surface elevation at the crest of the service spillway (Elev. 1154.0). The inflow and outflow peaks for the PMF are 52,070 cfs and 39,804 cfs respectively. The PMF would overtop the dam by approximately 3 feet. Review of the hydrologic analysis indicates that the spillway system is capable of passing approximately 63 percent of the PMF without overtopping of the non-overflow portions of the dam. Refer to Appendix C for computations.
- e. <u>Spillway Adequacy</u>. The spillway system is classified as "inadequate" for discharge of the Spillway Design Flood. The spillway system is not "seriously inadequate" since the spillway can adequately discharge more than 50 percent of the PMF.

### STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

- a. <u>Visual Observations</u>. No structural inadequacies were noted during the visual inspection of the dam. However, some minor surface cracking of the concrete was noted on the non-overflow sections. A complete inspection was not possible due to the overflow conditions.
- b. Design & Construction Data. All available material was reviewed. Detailed listing of this data is included in Appendix A and is discussed in Section 2.

The service spillway and the lower emergency spillway are ogee sections. The shape of the crest is such that for heads associated with flows in excess of 30 percent of the PMF, the lower nappe of the overflow can be expected to separate from the spillway face, producing negative pressures on the downstream face of the dam. For discharges in excess of 50 percent of the PMF, cavitation may result. The area of subatmospheric pressure along the downstream face of the structure also adds to the overturning effect of the dam. Analysis of the effect of these negative pressures is beyond the scope of this report and are not included in the calculations, Appendix G.

- c. Operating Records. There are no operating records maintained for this structure.
- d. <u>Post-Construction changes</u>. There are no reports nor is there any evidence that modifications were made to this dam.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 of the "Seismic Zone Map of Contiguous States". Normally it can be considered that if a dam in this zone is stable under static loading conditions it can be assumed safe for any expected earthquake conditions. Refer to the following paragraph for stability evaluations of various static loading conditions.
- f. Evaluation. Stability analyses of the dam for the entire overflow portion and a typical section of the non-overflow portion show that the stability requirements for overturning are not met: the foundation reaction is not in the middle third of the base for discharges ranging from normal flow with ice load to the PMF event. The computer printouts for the stability analyses are included in Appendix G.

### ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS, PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

### 7.1 Dam Assessment

a. <u>Evaluation</u>. The visual inspection and review of the material supplied by DER indicates that the structure is in good condition and was built in general conformance with the drawings.

Examination of the hydrologic and hydraulic calculations shown in Appendix C indicate that the spillway system will pass about 63 percent of the PMF. Therefore, the spillway system of the structure is considered to be "Inadequate". As pointed out in paragraph 6.1.b, cavitation may develop during flows exceeding 50 percent of the PMF.

The foundation reaction is not in the middle third of the base for the entire overflow portion and typical section taken in the non-overflow portion of the dam. This is true for discharges ranging from normal flow with ice load to the PMF event.

- b. Adequacy of Information. The available information along with visual observations are considered to be sufficient to make a reasonable assessment of the dam. The design folder was not made available for review.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. The recommendations presented in Section 7.2 should be implemented immediately.
- d. <u>Necessity for Further Investigation</u>. Further detailed stability and hydrologic and hydraulic studies should be performed to determine if remedial measures are necessary at this time.

### 7.2 Recommendations, Remedial Measures

### a. Facilities.

- The owner should take necessary action to supplement file records of this dam to include stability analyses indicating the structure's capability to resist sliding, overturning and overstressing when subject to water levels where failure would significantly increase potential for loss of life downstream.
- Recommendations to strenghten the dam would depend on the results of further detailed stability analyses.
- 3) Measures should be taken to protect the downstream surface of the overflow sections to prevent damage associated with cavitation.

### b. Operation & Maintenance Procedures.

- 1) In the event of failure there could be extensive property damage and possible loss of life downstream. Therefore, a formal procedure of observation and warning during periods of high precipitation should be developed and implemented. This procedure should include a method of warning downstream residents that high flows are expected along the creek. If abnormally high flows are expected, procedures for evacuating people within the flood plain should be implemented.
  - 2) The dam should be inspected on a yearly basis.

### **APPENDIX**

A

Check List Engineering Data

Design, Construction, Operation

Phase I

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I

NAME OF DAM Shohola Marsh Reservoirs 101

REMARKS

PA 00412

Sheet 1 of

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

ITEM

There are no "As-Built" drawings, but DER files have an 11 sheet full size set of construction drawings.

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

See Plate 1, Appendix E.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

GFC&C's Project Engineer, Dam Section provided progress reports of the construction and these reports are in DER files.

TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

Provided by GFC&C. See Appendix E for drawings.

OUTLETS - PLAN

DETAILS

See Appendix E for drawings.

CONSTRAINTS

None available DISCHARGE RATINGS

RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

None available

Sheet 2 of 4 Design drawings were prepared by GFC&C (1966) 11/11 sheets were in DER files. None provided in DER files. See Appendix F of this report. REMARKS No data available No data available No data available No data available DESIGN COMPUTATIONS
HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS
DAM STABILITY
SEEPAGE STUDIES GEOLOGY REPORTS DESIGN REPORTS ITEM

MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS Complete set of logs of drill holes and test pits are part of the BORING RECORDS set of drawings.

LABORATORY } FIELD

POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM None

BORROW SOURCES

Concrete gravity overflow dam. Enbankment material taken from within work area limits. It is only needed for abutment tie-ins.

Sheet 3 of 4

REMARKS None MONITORING SYSTEMS ITEM

MODIFICATIONS

None

None. Game Commission representative noted that highest water level has been to the crest of the lower Emergency Spillway (El.1158.0) during Agnes in 1972. None POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS HIGH POOL RECORDS

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM None DESCRIPTION REPORTS

MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

Records are kept in Pennsylvania Game Commission files.

Sheet 4 of 4

REMARKS See Appendix E for details SECT 10t1S DETAILS SPILLWAY PLAN ITEM

OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS

See Appendix E for details

### MISCELL ANEOUS

Material in DER files

"Report upon the Application of the Pennsylvania Game Commission" by Joseph J. "Application" to construct Shohola Marsh Reservoir issued November 15, 1966.

Illam, Hydraulic Engineer, DER, dated February 8, 1967.

"Permit" to construct Shohola Marsh Reservoir issued February 14, 1967.

"Tabulation of Bids" to construct Shohola Marsh Reservoir issued March 29, 1967. "Construction Progress Reports" prepared by Mr. Frederick Futchko, Project

Engineer, Dam Section, GFC&C, Inc. from May 31, 1967 through August 7, 1968. "Application for Permit to Draw Dam or Other Body of Water in Accordance with 9

the Act of December 15, 1959." and approval of same for Shohola Marsh Reservoir. 7. Photographs made during construction and at the final inspection.

### **APPENDIX**

В

Check List

Visual Inspection

Phase I

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

Sheet 1 of 11

National ID # PA 00412 State Pennsylvania Temperature 300-350-F Hazard Category High Weather Cold, Cloudy County Pike Name Dam Shohola Marsh Reservoir Date(s) Inspection 11-22-78 Type of Dam Concrete Gravity

Tailwater at Time of Inspection +1140.0 M.S.L. Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 1154.5 M.S.L.

Inspection Personnel:

Recorder Leonard Beck David Campbell Robert Bowers Leonard Beck George Elias

Remarks:

Mr. Wilmer R. Peoples, Land Manager, Pennsylvania Game Commission accompanied us and answered questions during our inspection.

# CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

Sheet 2 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	Should be inspected when no flow is occurring over the spillways.	None	ar 3" diam. drain holes 10' c.c. in the roller bucket of both the service & lower emergency spillways shown on drawings.	None	As shown on the drawings the deal dam is built a minimum of 2 feet into the shale and sandstone foundation.
0BSERVAT 10NS	No leakage observed since flow over the service spillway was occurring at the time of inspection.	No problems	Could not be seen under water in roller buckets	None	Sandstone and shale outcrops around dam & in creek channel downstream.
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS	DRAINS	WATER PASSAGES	FOURDATION

## CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	Sheet 3 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	Minor cracking in non-overflow sections of the dam on both the left and right side.	The service spillway could not be investigated because of flow over it.
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	None observed	Same as above
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	Slight varience in horizontal alignment probably due to forming during construction.	None
моногітн Joints	No problems	None
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS	No problems	None

### EMBANKMENT

0

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed	None
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None observed	None
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANGHENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	None observed	None
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	No distortions observed	None
RIPRAP FAILURES	None observed	None

### EMBANKMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
Drains	None	None
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	No discontinuities observed	None
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	None observed	None
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None	None

### **OUTLET WORKS**

		Sheet 6 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	None observed	None
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Under water at time of investigation	Trash rack protection shown on drawings.
OUTLET STRUCTURE	No obstructions to flow noted	None
OUTLET CHANNEL	No problems observed	None
EMERGENCY GATE	under water at time of Investigation	3' horizontal by 4' vertical sluice gate shown on drawims.

## UNGATED SPILLWAY

\* 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	There were no obstructions for the service and the emergency spillways.	Refer to section 7.2 for suggested measures to be taken for high flows over both the service and emergency spillway weirs.
APPROACH CHANNEL	There were no obstructions for the service and the emergency spillways.	None
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	There were no obstructions for the service and the emergency spillways	None

This probably happened when the floor was poured.

There's about a ½" difference in the pours of the floor of the service bridge.

BRIDGE AND PIERS

## GATED SPILLWAY

0

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	N/A	
APPROACH CHAMNEL	N/A	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	N/A	
BRIDGE AND PIERS	N/A	
GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT	N/A	

## INSTRUMENTATION

		Sheet 9 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS	None	None
OBSERVATION WELLS	None	None
WEIRS	None	None
PIEZOMETERS	None	None
ОТНЕЯ	None	None

### RESERVOIR

(O

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SLOPES	Gentle slopes, heavily vegetated, no signs of slides	None

None

Insignificant

SEDIMENTATION

# DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

Sheet 11 of 11	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	ough None or the stream gorge the creek strewn	e channel None %. nrge the out 0.7%. de slopes	homes in A formal warning system should ownstream be developed & implemented.
	OBSERVATIONS	The channel flows through a steep rocky gorge for the first 1-1/4 miles downstream of the dam. From the gorge to the Delaware River the creek flows through a boulder strewn valley.	Through the gorge, the channel slope in better than 4%. Downstream of the gorge the channel gradient is about 0.7%. Where observed the side slopes appear stable.	There are at least 11 homes in the flood plain area downstream
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	SLOPES	APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND

people within the flood plain should be implemented.

C

Hydrologic & Hydraulic Data



Should March Dams

### TABLE OF CONTENTS APPENDIX C

Hydrologie & Hydraulie Data

PMP Calculations
Snyder Coefficients
Stage vs. Discharge Computations
" 1
HECI - Dam Safety Version Computer Output "3-7

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G O'BRIENEGERE ENGINEERS INC.

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Chustal oy

lo<sub>z</sub>

1 = 175 miles

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1155.0	1.0	1.0	74	1:0	1.0	272													34
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FLUUD HYDAGGAAPH PACAAGE (REC-1)
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LAST MODIFICATION 25 SEP 78

4Uv DATED 03/07/79.

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM SMOHOLA FALLS DAM PMF MYJHOGHAPH NHR NMIN IDAY IHR IMIN HETRC IPLT IPRT NSTAN I O JOPER NWT LROUT TRACE

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34366. AT TIME 48.00 HOURS PEAK GUTFLOW 15

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PEAK OUTFLOW IS

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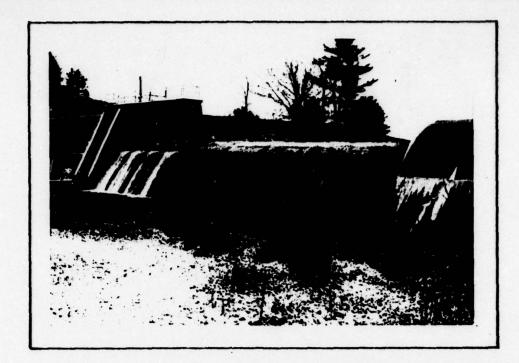
PLAN RATIO 1 HATIO 2 RATIO 3 RATIO 4 RATIO 5 RATIO 6 RATIO 7 RATIO 6 RATIO 9 .90 1.00 1 10414. 15621. 20828. 26035. 31242. 36449. 41656. 46663. 52670. (294.69): 442.34): 589.78): 737.23): 684.67): 1032.12): 1179.56): 1327.01): 1474.45) 1 4596. 8184. 11969. 15887. 20098. 24629. 29411. 34366. 39884. ( 130.13)( 231.73)( 338.92)( 449.86)( 569.12)( 697.42)( 632.83)( 973.14)( 1127.11) PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONDHIC COMPUTATIONS FLOW SUMPLY METERS PER SECOND)
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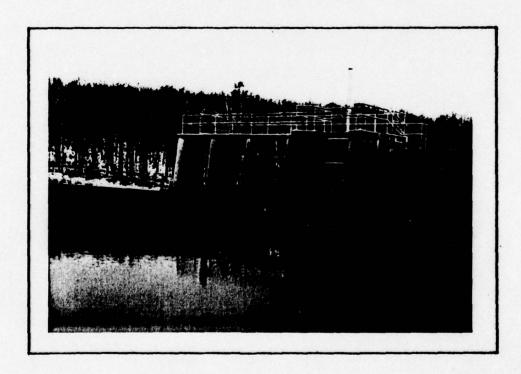
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	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	18624. 20923. 22785. 26102. 26102. 28846. 31084.
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ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR W.S.ELEV	1159.17 1160.84 1162.32 1164.73 1165.71 1165.71 1167.95
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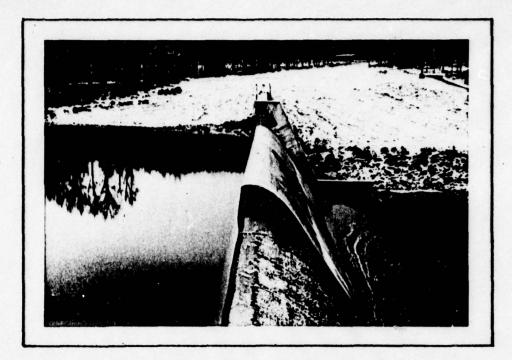
Photographs



SERVICE SPILLWAY WITH STOPLOG CONTROLLED PORTION TO THE LEFT



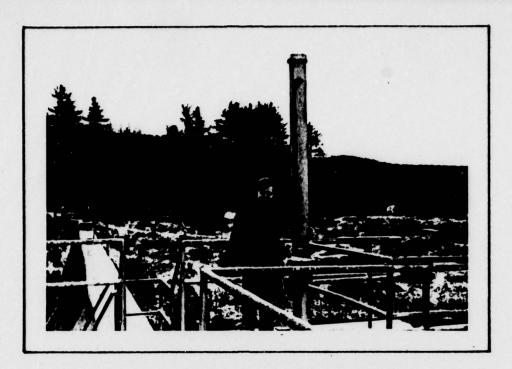
UPSTREAM VIEW OF SERVICE SPILLWAY AND OUTLET WORKS



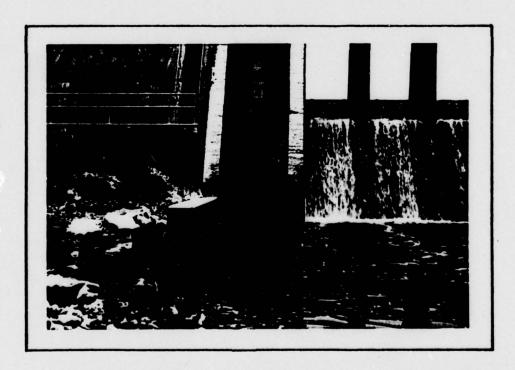
SERVICE SPILLWAY AND LOWER EMERGENCY SPILLWAY LOOKING TOWARDS LEFT ABUTMENT



UPSTREAM VIEW OF DAM



ON SERVICE BRIDGE SHOWING RESERVOIR DRAIN HOIST AND STEM



RESERVOIR DRAIN AND STOP LOGGED PORTION OF SERVICE SPILLWAY



TYPICAL MINOR SURFACE CRACKING



FALLS OF SHOHOLA CREEK ABOUT 100 YARDS DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM



GORGE 300 YARDS DOWNSTREAM OF DAM



CHANNEL 3 MILES DOWNSTREAM OF DAM

E

Drawings

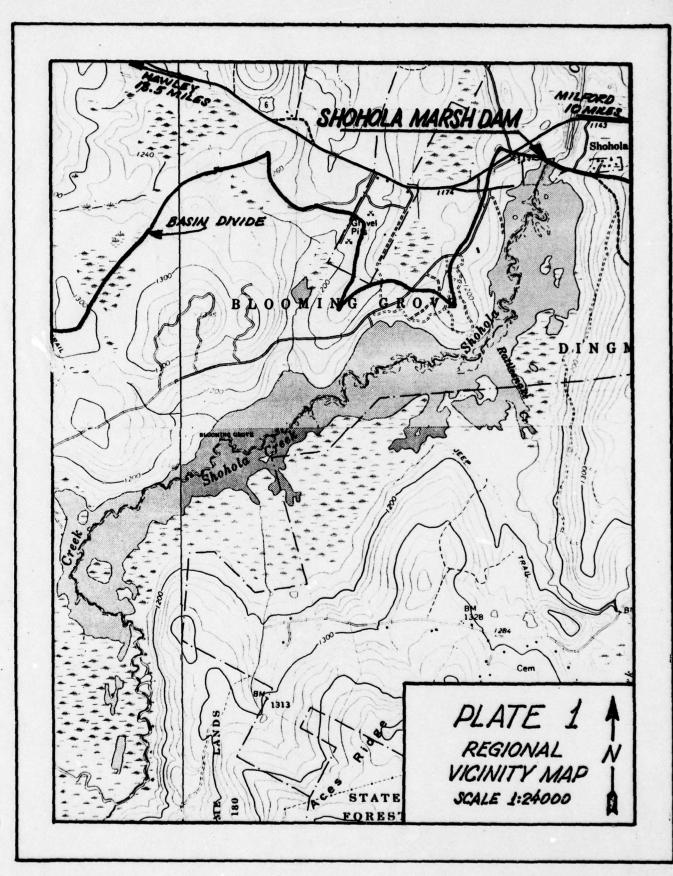


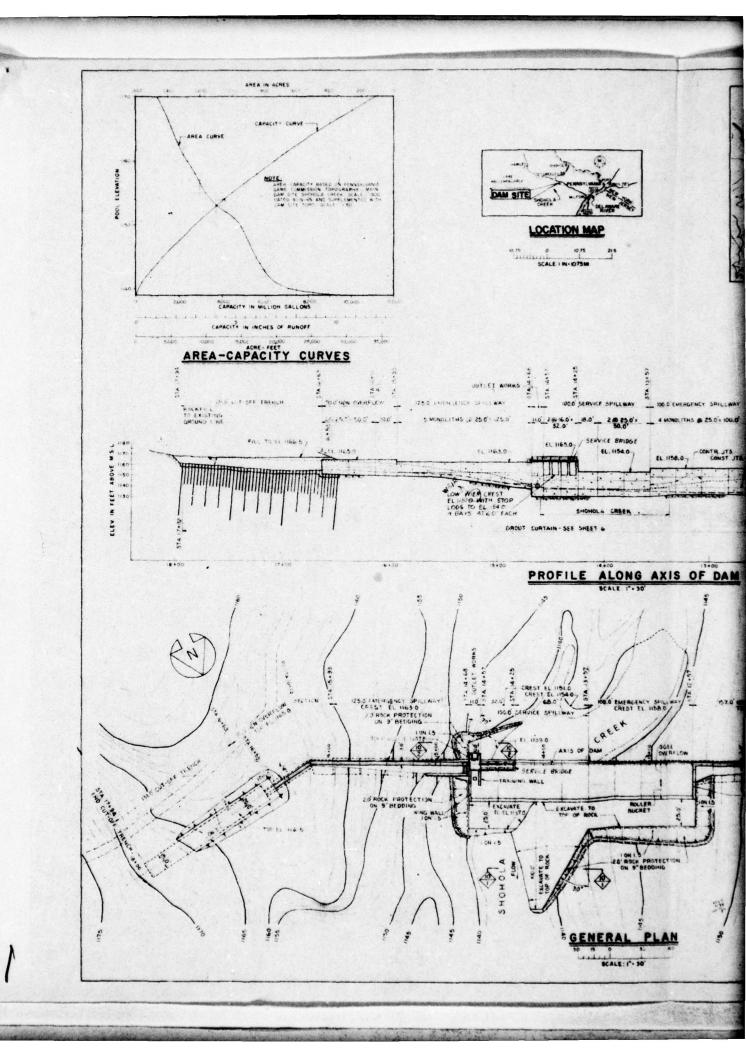
Shotiola Falls Dain SHEET BY DATE

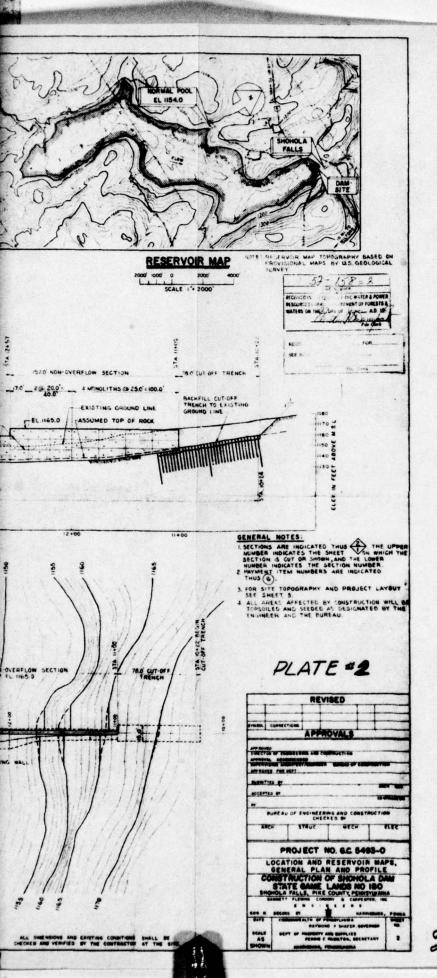
### Table of Contents APPENDIX E

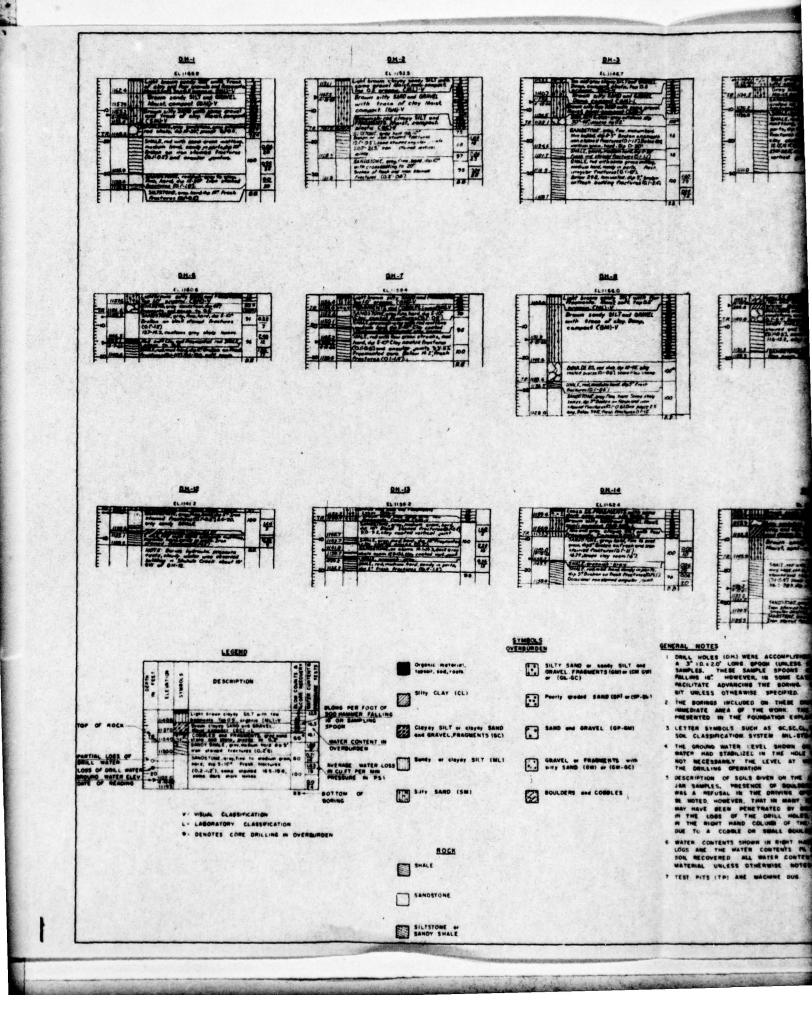
JOB NO

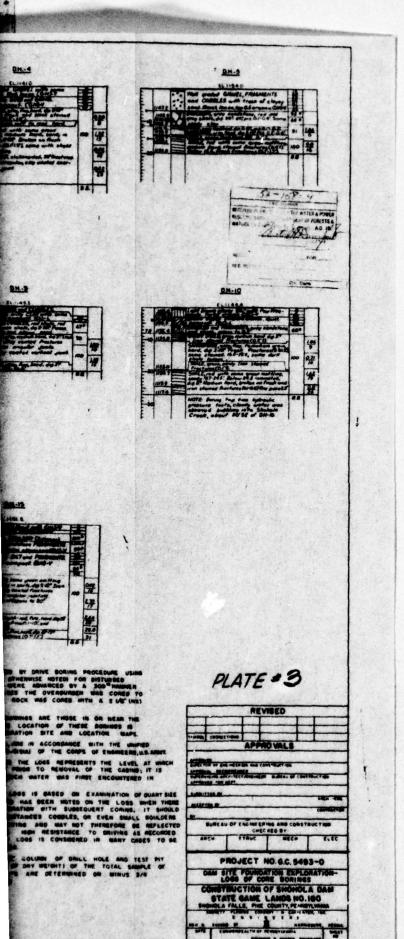
Regional Vicinity Map	_ Plate 1
Cocation & leservoir Maps, General Plan and Profile	" 2
Dani Site Foundation Exploration - Logs of Core Bornige.	
Dam site Foundation Exploration - Logs of Core Borings & Test Hite	" 4
Foundating Excavation - Brouting Details	
Service & Energency Spillings. Non-Overflow Sections	
Outlet Works & Wingwalls - Plan, Sections & Details.	



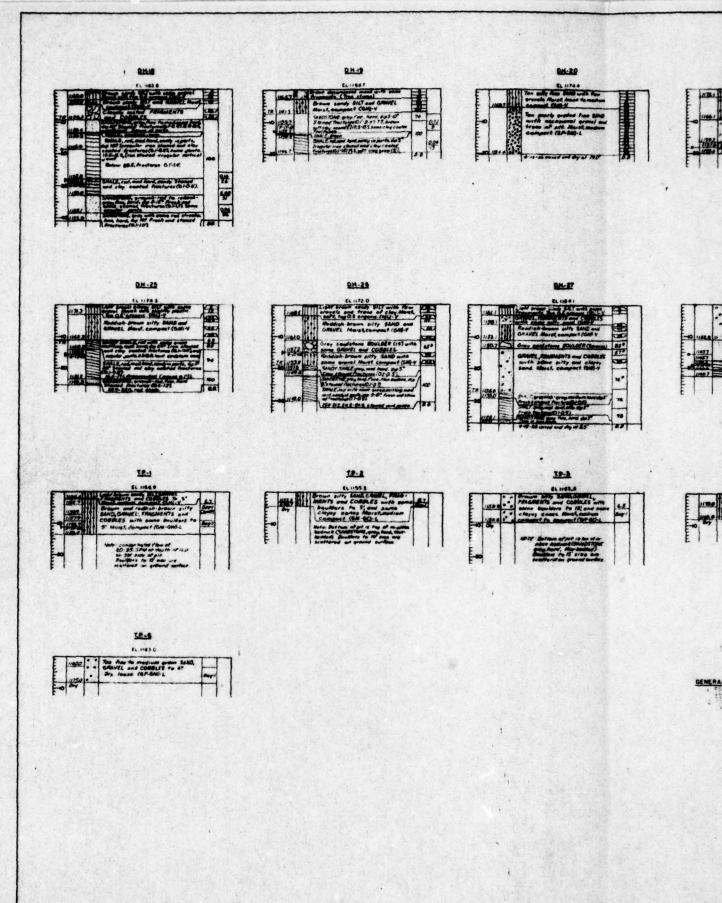


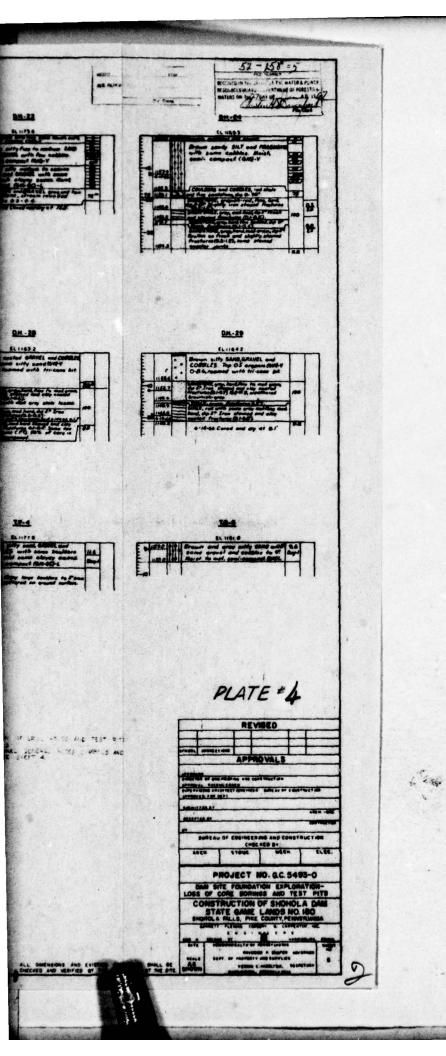


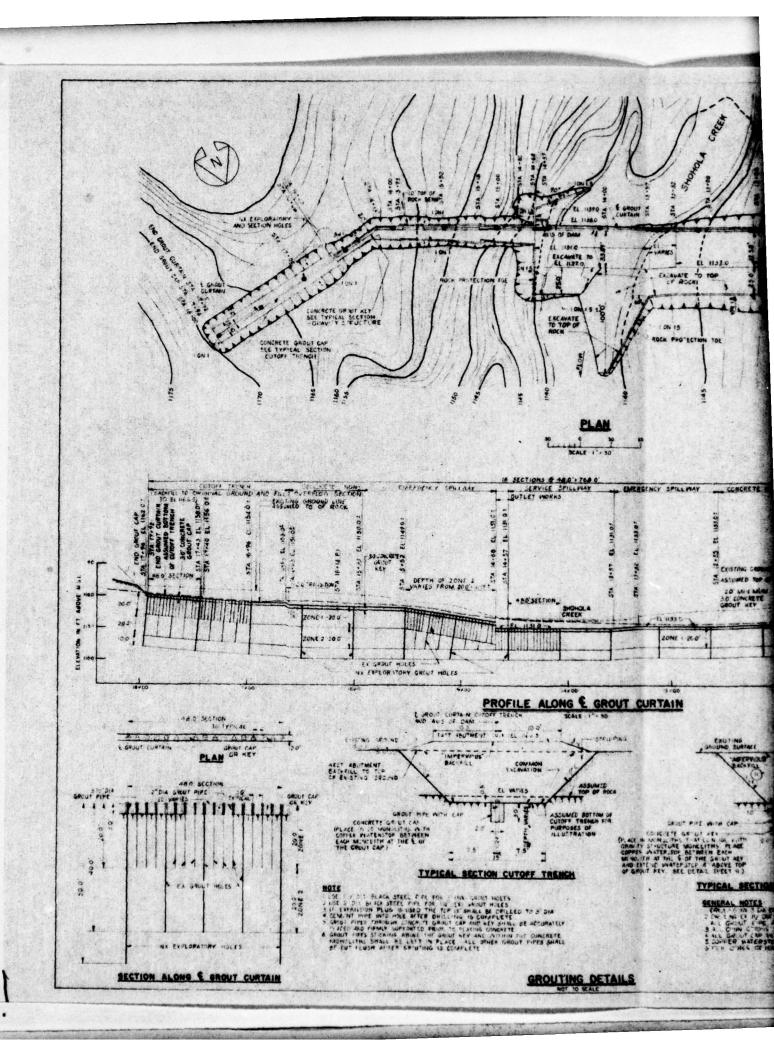


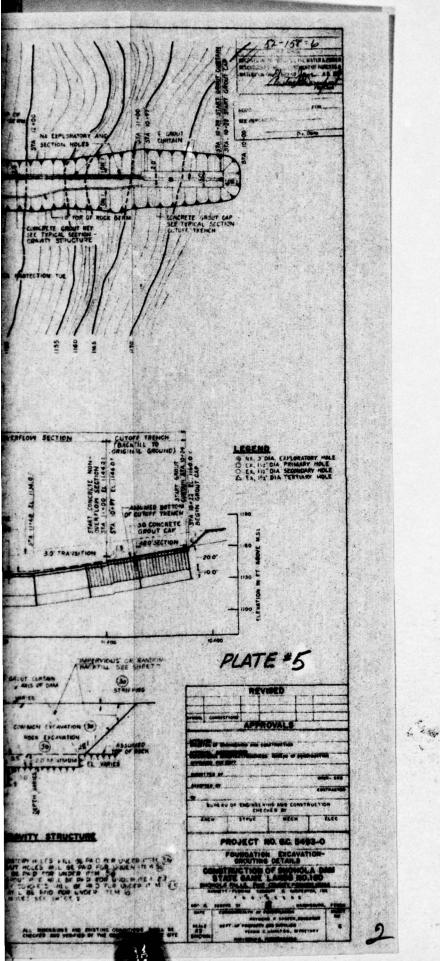


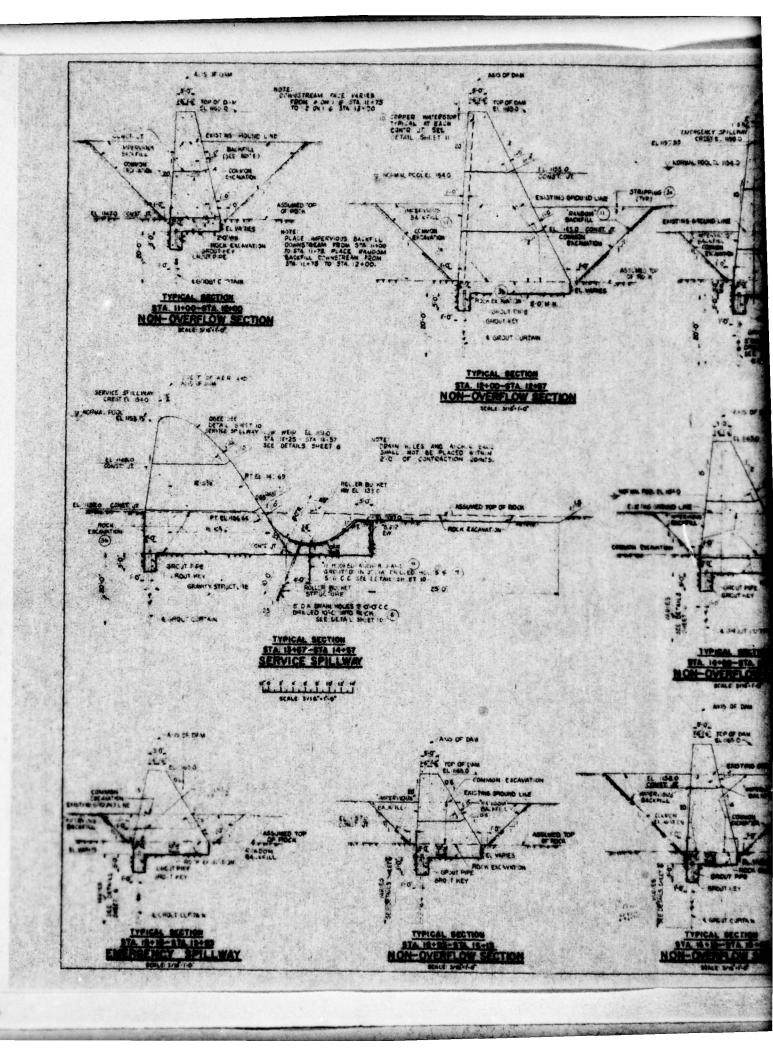
6 2 4

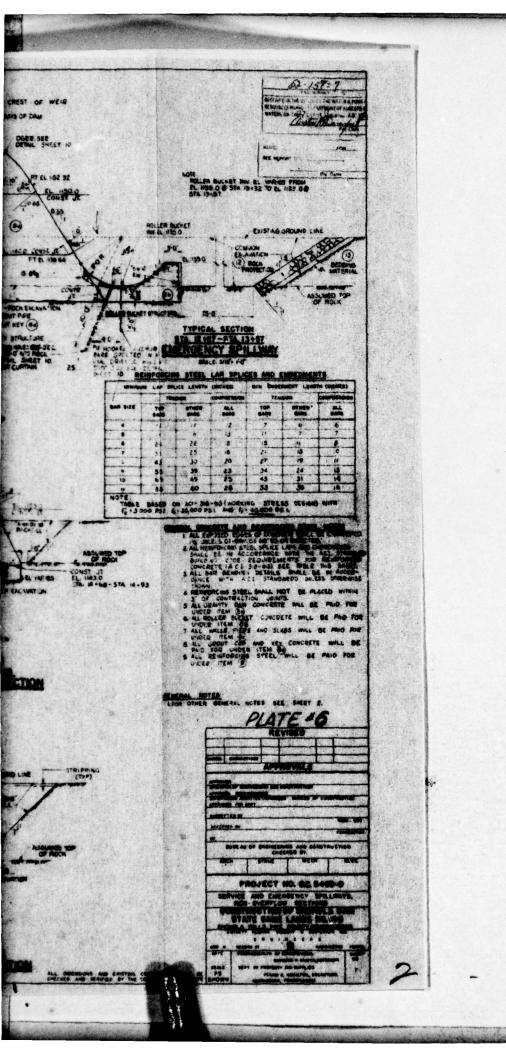


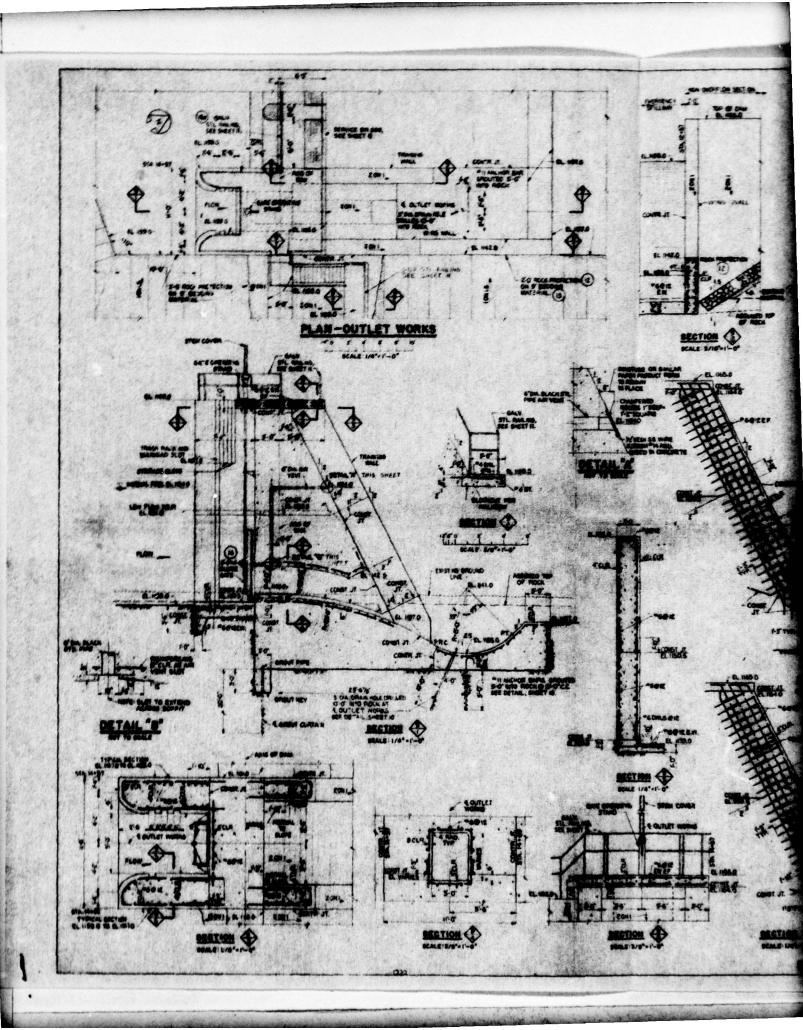


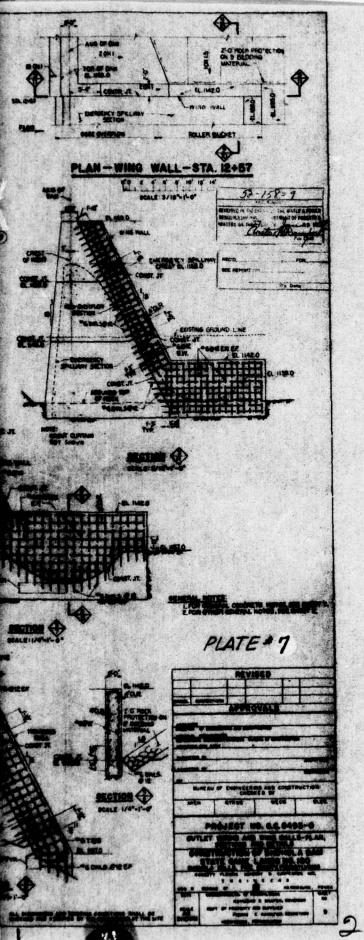












F

Site Geology

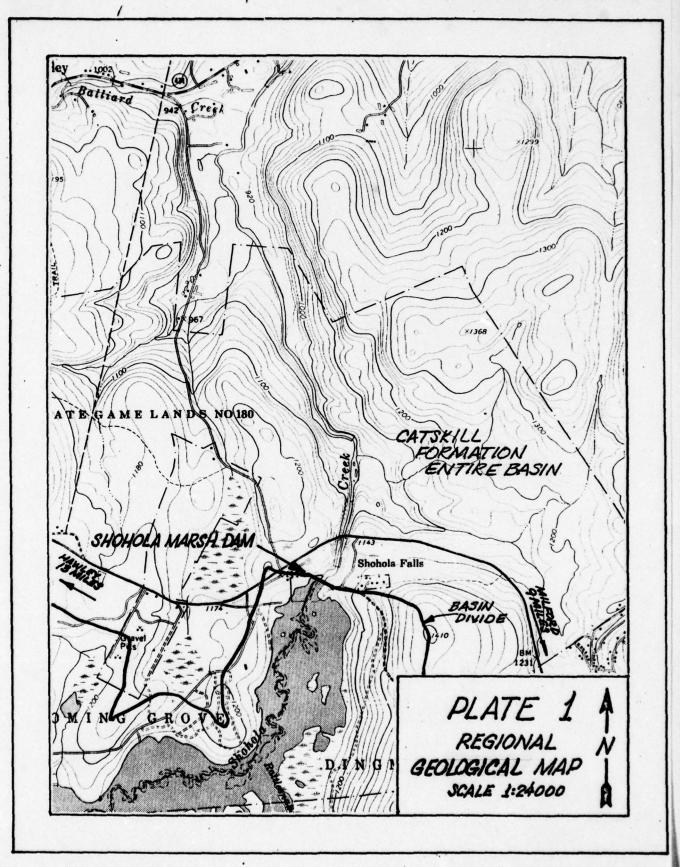
#### SITE GEOLOGY

#### Shohola Marsh Reservoir

Shohola Dam and Reservoir is located in the Eastern Glaciated section of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. The site is underlain by varying thicknesses of Pleistocone glacial debris and till which mantle the Devonian age shales and sandstones. The bedrock units, which form part of the Catskill formation, dip gently to the north at about 5° to 8°. In local zones crossbedded sandstones dip to nearly 20°. These units may represent the southeast limb of the minor fold known as the Shohola syncline.

Bedrock units forming the foundation of the concrete gravity dam are fractured and jointed as described in the logs of exploratory holes made during the design stage. These weaknesses in the foundation were treated by pressure grouting which apparently was successful in reducing seepage beneath the structure.

No faulting or other major structural defects are known to exist in this area of the Appalachian Plateau.



APPENDIX

G

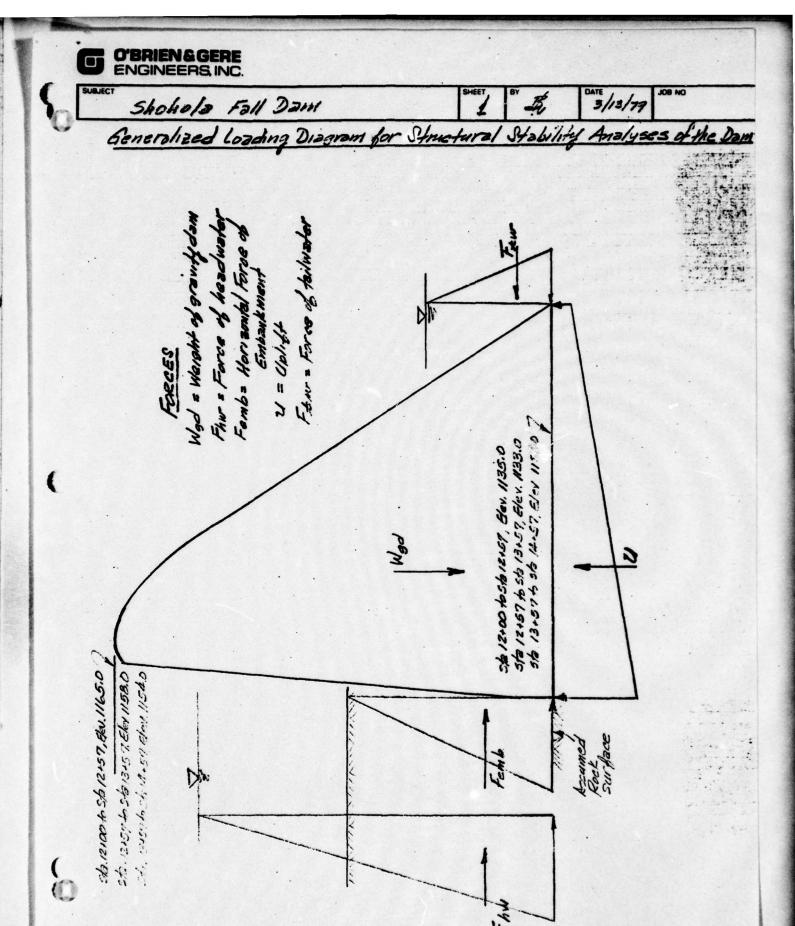
Structural Stability Data



Sheret Shohola Marsh Dam Sheet By Date JOB NO

#### Table of Contents APPENDIX G

Generalized Loading Diagram for
Structural Stability Analyses of the Dam Sheet 1
Stability Analyses of Dam, sta 12+00+0 3ta 12+57 " 2-6
Stability Analyses of Dam, Sta. 12+57 to 5ta 13+57 " 7-11
Stability Analyses of Dam, Sta. 13+57 to 5ta 14+57 " 12-16



3 % ....

PASE ELEVATION= 1135.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1165.00FT. RASE WIDTM= 18.50FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1139.50FT. EARTWOUNKE ACCELERATION::.0006 (WORIZ)..0006 (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1150.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 68.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 18.50FT. FRICTION PACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT. 2 STATION PERCENT OF

OVERTURNING	71.26	104.05	12.74			190.85
STABILIZING HOMENT	256.96	24.		17.50	35.00	610.40
- ARH(FEET)	11.36	1.50	20.00	2.50	00.8	
FORCE(KIPS)	49.01	59.	2.55	2.00	2.00	
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAM	TAILWATER	SILT	D/S SOIL (VERT)	D/S SOIL (HORIZ)	

#### 

BASE ELEVATION= 1135,00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1165,00FT. HASE WIDTW= 18.50FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
SHAUMATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. TAILWARER ELEVATION=1159.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.000G (HORIZ)..000G (VERT)
SHEAR ELEVATION= 1150.00FT. SHIT DENSITY(SUBHERGED)= 48.00PCF SHIT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR SIRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 18.50FT. FRICTION FACTOR=.70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2

STATION FERCENT OF HEADWATER
24.00
18.50
67.00
18.50
67.00

OVERTURNING	71.24	106.85		328.35
STABILIZING MOMENT	556.96	26.	17.50	********
ARH(FEET)	11.36	10.21	2.50	
FORCE(KIPS)	49.01	9 . 9 W	2.00	
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER	TAILWATER UPLIFT SILT	D/S SOIL (VERT) D/S SOIL (HORIZ) ICE LOAD	

11.18 KIPS HORIZONTAL FORCE -

BASE ELEVATION= 1135.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1165.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 18.50FT. DENSITY= 145.00**PCF**HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1165.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1149.00FT. EARTHODAKE ACCELERATION=\*\*.000G (HORIZ)..000G (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1150.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBHERGED)= 48.00PCF SILT FRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 18.50FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70 

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2 STATION FERCENT OF

FERCENT OF HEADWATER

COMPLING	, overwire,	MANAGELI	HOMENT	HOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	49.01	11.36	556.96	
HEADWATER	28.08	66.6		280.52
TAILWATER	6.12	4.66	28.51	
UPLIFT	19.74	9.79		193.28
SILT	2.55	5.00		12.74
'S SOIL (VERT)	7.00	2.50	17.50	
'S SOIL (HORIZ)	7.00	5.00	35.00	
			*******	*******
		•	637.97	486.53

FORCE 17.51 KIPS ORCE 36.27 KIPS 151.43KIP-FEET

MEL TOTAL STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT OF

#### 

BASE ELEVATION= 1135.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1165.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 18.30FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
HEANATER ELEVATION= 1168.10FT. TAILWARE RELEVATION= 1152.00FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.0006 (HDRIZ)..0006 (VERT)
HELO TELVATION= 1150.00FT. GILT DENSITY(SUMHERGED)= 48.00PCF SILT FRESSUKE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 18.50FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2
STATION FERCENT OF
HEADWATER
.00 51.00

18.50 67.00 67.00

į	11.36	MOMENT 556.96	MOMENT
HEADWATER 33.88 TAILWATER 9.02 UPLIFT	10.86 5.66 9.67	51.04	367.85
2,55	00:00	*******	12.74

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

17.00

\*STOP\* 0

## 

BASE ELEVATION\* 1135.00FT. TOP ELEVATION\* 1165.00FT. BASE WIDTH\* 18.50FT. DENSITY\* 145.00FCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION\* 1162.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION\* 1145.00FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*:000G (HORIZ)..000G (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION\* 1150.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBHERGED)\* 68.00PCF SILT FRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)\*
SHEAR STRESS\* 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH\* 13.50FT. FRICTION FACTOR\* .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2- STATION PERCENT OF HEADWATER 10-50 47.00
---

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

DVERTURHING	204.50	173.75		391.18
STAPILIZING	28.51		17.50	4444444
ARM(FEET)	11.35 8.99 4.66	5.00	2.30	
FORCE (KIPS)	49.01	17.77	2.00	
LOADING	MEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER	UFLIFT	D/S SOIL (VERT)	2016

1.33 PS1######

17.00

#STOF# 0

BASE ELEVATION= 1133.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1158.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 23.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
TALUATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. ATLUATER ELEVATION= 1199.50FT. EARTHDIAKE ACCELERATION\*\*.0006 (HORIZ)..0006 (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 48.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 23.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2 STATION FERCENI OF

.00 J1.00 31.00 57

OVERTURNING			190.63	*******	293.37
STABILIZING	669.22	. 2.85		*******	672.07
ARH(FEET)	13.71	2.16	12.91		
FORCE (KIPS)	48.83	1:32	14.77	·	-
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER	TAILWATER	SILT		

VERTICAL FORCE 34.06 KIPS HOMENT 378.70KIP-FEET NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 3 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 3 NET MOMENT= 378.70KIP

9.26 PSI\*\*\*\*\*

### 

BASE ELEVATION= 1133.00FT. TOF ELEVATION= 1158.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 23.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1139.50FT. EARTHOWKE ACCELERATION=1145.00PG (HORIZ)..000G (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 48.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 23.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

			HONENT	MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	48.83	13.71	669.22	•
HEADWATER TAILWATER	13.76	6.99	2.85	96.22
UPLIFT	14.77	12.91	1	190.63
5	3.00	20.50		102.50
			********	395.87

HURIZONTAL FORCE 19.07 KIPS VERTICAL FORCE 34.06 KIPS MOMENT 276.20KIP-FEET

RASE ELEVATION= 1133.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1158.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 23.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
HERDWAFER ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. TAILWAFER ELEVATION= 1149.00FT. EARTHDUAKE ACCELERATION###.000G (HDRIZ)..000G (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 48.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 23.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2
STATION PERCENT OF
HEADMATER

OVERTURNING HOMENT	299.00	323.93	4444444
STABILIZING MOMENT	669.22	42.56	*******
ARM(FEET)	13.71	5.33	4.00
FORCE(KIPS)	48.83	7.99	1.63
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAM	TAILWATER	SILT

24.06 KIPS 21.96 KIPS

( )

# 

PASE ELEVATION= 1133.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1158.00FT. PASE WIDTH= 23.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1168.10FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1152.00FT. EARTHOUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.000G (HORIZ)..000G (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 68.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR SIRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 23.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2 STATION FERCENT OF 54.00 HEADWATER

23.00

OVERTURNING	350.45	363.04	*******
STABILIZING	669.22	. 71.26	*******
ARH (FEET)	13.71	11.91	
FORCE (KIPS)	48.83	11.26 30.48 1.63	
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER	UPLIFT SILT	

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE 18.35 KIPS
NET WORTICAL FORCE 18.35 KIPS
X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION FOR ENTER 10.88 FEET
ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FOR EXAMENATE THIRD OF BASEX\*\*\*\*\*TENSION AT HEEL OF DAM\*\*\*\*\*
ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASEX\*\*\*\*\*TENSION AT HEEL OF DAM\*\*\*\*
SLIDING FACTOR OF CAFETY 1.02
SLIDING FACTOR OF CAFETY 1.02
SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY 6.96/SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)
SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY 6.96/SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)
STATIONS OF OGEE FORTION OF SECTION ARE 12.75 AND 19.50
HUMBER OF STATION TO DESCRIBE DAM 5
STATION FELVATION FACTOR OF SAFETY 6.12.75 AND 19.50
HUMBER OF STATION FELVATION FELVA 12.75 20.50 23.00

#### 最有限分类系统上表示计算等等的是有关系有关的有关的有限的主义或者需要的主义或者需要的是<u>是一个工作的,这个主义</u>要是非常的最高的最高的重要的重要的重要的重要的重要的

BASE CLEVATION= 1133.00FT.-- TOP ELEVATION= 1158.00FT. BASE WINTH= 23.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00FFF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1163.45FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1149.00FT. EARTHOUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.000G (HORIZ)..000G (HEKT)
SILT ELEVATION= 1145.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SURHERGED)= 68.00FCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)=
,33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= .23.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT# 2 STATION

- PERCENT OF HEADWATER

20.00

				6.52
669.22		42.56		
48.83	28.31	1.99	25.73	1.63
WEIGHT OF DAM	HEADUATER	TAILWATER	UPLIFT	SILT
	48.83 13.71	48.83 13.71 28.31	48.83 13.71 28.31 9.63	WEIGHT OF DAM 48.83 13.71 669 HEADWATER 29.31 9.63 TALLMATER 25.73 12.06

310.27 \*\*\*\*\*\* 587.46

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 21.94 KIPS ...
NET WERICAL FORCE= 23.95 KIPS ...
NET WORKITAL 12.31KIP-FEET ...
X-DAR OF CHURDATION REACTION—FEET ...
ECCENTRICITY DE FOUNDATION REACTION—FROM CENTRR— 6.20 FEET ...
ECCENTRICITY DE FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTRR— 6.20 FEET ...
ECCENTRICITY DE FOUNDATION REACTION MAY THE SOURCESTRATATE ...
FOUNDATION RIAL TON PRISOURESTRATATE ...
SCIENTALION RIAL TON PRISOURESTRATATE ...
SCIENTALION FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
SCIENTALION FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
SCIENTALION FACTOR PRISON FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
95. SELIDING MITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
95. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
96. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
97. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
96. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
97. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
97. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
97. SELIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY ...
97. SELIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY ...

BASE ELEVATION= 1131.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 24.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00FCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1139.50FT. EARTHOUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.0006 (HORIZ)..0006 (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= .00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= .00PCF SILT FRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 24.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2 STATION PERCENT OF HEADWATER

24.00 67.00 67.00 67.00 67.00 67.00

52.58 16.50	F DAM 52.5
17.91	17.91

IL FORCE 14.25 KIPS FORCE 34.66 KIPS 374.27KIP-FEET

X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION- 10.80 FEET

ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER- 1.20 FEET
FOUNDATION REACTION PRESENTESTITIES 13.05 PSITTIFFEEL- 7.01 PSITTIFFE
BLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY- 1.70
BLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY- 1.70
DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)- .41
SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY- 13.83(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

BASE ELEVATION= 1131.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. FASE WIDTH= 24.00FT. FENSITY= 145.00PCF
HEADWATER ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 1139.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.0006 (HORIZ)..0006 (VERT)
SILT ELEVATION= .00FT. SILT PENSITY(SUBMERGED)= .00PCF SILT FRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33
SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 24.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT= 2 STATION PERCENT OF HEADWATER

24.00 67.00 67.00 37.00

OVERTURNING	126.41	235.60	474.51
STABILIZING	729.90		736.28
ARH(FEET)	13.88	13.15	20.33
FORCE(KIPS)	16.50	17.91	3
LOADING	HEIGHT OF DAN HEADWATER	UPLIFT	THE FOUR

L FORCE 19.25 KIPS FORCE 34.66 KIPS 261.77KIP-FEET

RECENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION— 7.55 FEET
ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER— 4.45 FEET
EXTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF RASEPHFFITELS.

FOUNDATION REACTION PERCENTION FRACTION— 21.19 FEITHAFFITHEL— 1.13 FSITISTIST

OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY— 1.55
SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY— 1.56
SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY— 10.24(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

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RASE ELEVATION= 1131.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. RASE WIDTH= 24.00FT. DENEITY= 145.00PCF

SHERWATE ELEVATION= 1165.00FT. TALLWAREN ELEVATION= 1169.00FT. EARTHDUAKE ACCELERATION\*\*\*.000G (HDRIZ)..000G (VERT)

SHER PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33

SHEAR STRESS= 50.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 24.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFTE 2
STATION PERCENT OF
HEADWATER
.00 53.00
24.00 67.00

DVERTURNING	308.09		380.87
STABILIZING	729.90	60.39	
ARH(FEET)	13.88	5.99	12.47
FORCE(KIPS)	52.58	10.11	30.55
LOADING	WEIGHT OF DAN HEADWATER	TAILWATER	UPLIFT

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

STREET ST

BASE ELEVATION= 1131.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. FASE WIDTH= 24.00FT. BENSITY= 145.00FCF

ALFORDATE ELEVATION= 1168.10FT. TALLAKTER ELEVATION= 1152.00FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION##:0006 (HDRIZ):.0006 (VERT)

SHEAT BELEVATION= 10.00FT. SITT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= .00FCF SITT FRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33

SHEAR SIRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAR WIDTH= 24.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .70

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE UPLIFT- 2
STATION PERCENT OF
HEADWATER

24.00 67.00

OVERTURNING HOMENT 424.49 359.26 STABILIZING HOMENT \*\*\*\*\*\*\* 96.22 729.90 ARM(FEET) 13.88 9.78 6.99 12.32 FORCE (KIPS) 52.58 36.74 13.76 34.45 WEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER TAILWATER UFLIFT LOADING

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE 22.98 KIPS

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE 18.13 KIPS

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE 18.13 KIPS

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE 18.13 KIPS

NET HORIZONTALION REACTION FOR THE TOTAL TOTAL THE TOT

#STOF# 0

BASE-ELEVATION= 1131.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 1154.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 24.00FT. BENSTY= 145.00FCF Headwater Elevation= 1163.65FT. Tailwater Elevation= 1149.00FT. EARTHQUANE ACCELERATION\*\*\*\*.000G (HORIZ)\*\*.000G (VERT) SILT ELEVATION= .00FT. SILT RENSITY(SUBMERGED)= .00FCf SILT FRESSURE CUEFFICIENT(K)= ...53 SHEAR STRESS= 50.00FSI SHEAK WIDTH= 24.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= ...0

NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIPE UPLITTE 2
STATION PERCENT OF
MEANMATER

OVER TURNING HOMEN! 365.75 285.81 STABILIZIMG MOMENT 750.47 256.60 60.59 ARH (FEET) 13.68 FORCE(KIPS) \$2.58 30.35 10.11 29.34 WEIGHT OF DAM HEADWATER TAILWATER UFLIFT LOADING

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE- 23.24 MIPS
NET HORIZONTAL FORCE- 23.24 MIPS
NET VERTICAL FORCE- 23.24 MIPS
NET HORIZONTAL FORCE- 23.24 MIPS
NET HORIZONTAL SANTP-FEET
ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER- 4.02 FEET
EXTERNATION REACTION REACTION FROM CENTER- 13.62 FIFTH FORCE
FOUNDATION REACTION FRESHELS AT A STATE OF SASCRILLE SANTH FORCE
OVERIUMNING FROM FOR SAFETY- 1.21
SLIDING FAITON OF SAFETY- 1.21
SLIDING MITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY- 9.34 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL PASE WIDTH)
STATIONS OF OGGE FURTION OF SECTION ARE 8.00 AND 20.20
EQUATION OF OGGE CURVATURE IS Y\* .009644XXXXI.05
NUMBER OF STATIONS TO DESCRIBE DAM- 5
STATION OF STATION FOR SAFETY- 5
STATION OF STATION FOR SAFETY- 5
STATION OF SAFE